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THE THIRD PLENARY SESSION OF THE SIXTH CENTRAL EXECUTIVE AND SUPERVISORY COMMITTEES OF THE KUOMINTANG

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The Third Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang which took place in Nanking on 15 to 24 March 1947 was an open victory for the CC Clique. Members of the CC Clique considered President Truman's March 12th Speech, "the international anti-Communist atmosphere created by the speech", and General Marshall's rejection of Molotov's proposal for discussing China's problems at the Moscow Conference as assurance of international support of the Kuomintang. These events which occurred during the period of the Plenary Session and the fall of Yenai to Nationalist forces on 19 March encouraged the CC Clique to advance its influence openly instead of behind the scenes as it had formerly operated. For the first time in the history of Kuomintang Plenary Sessions, the party ruled that only members of the Kuomintang-controlled Central News Agency could audit the sessions.

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In addition to presiding at the opening and closing ceremonies of the Plenary Session, the Generalissimo attended only twice. Taking advantage of the Generalissimo's absence, the CC Clique attacked the Political Science Clique severely and on 22 March forced the Central Executive Committee to adopt a resolution for the recall and punishment of CH'EN Yi, Governor of Taiwan, to whose alleged maladministration the recent disorders on the island were attributed. That CH'EN was a member of the Political Science Clique was the main reason for the CC Clique's attack. Those who proposed the recall of CH'EN Yi were LIU Wen-tao (劉文島), LAI Lien (賴連) and HUANG Yu-jen (黃宇人), all CC Clique members. The CEC also adopted a resolution to reorganize the Generalissimo's Headquarters in the Northeast (Manchuria). The measures included the removal of HSIUNG Shih-hui, Military Commissioner of the Northeast Headquarters and a member of the Political Science Clique, and the abolition of the Economic and Political Councils of the Headquarters. Those who proposed the reorganization of the Northeast Headquarters and the removal of HSIUNG were CH'I Shih-ying (齊世英) and WANG Te-p'u (王德輝), both CC Clique members. The day the above mentioned two proposals were made, the CC Clique purposely kept the meeting in session until seven o'clock that evening in order to get the two proposals adopted as resolutions. The reason for this action was the fear on the part of CC Clique members that the Generalissimo would find out about the proposals that evening if they were not adopted as resolutions and that he would then take steps to prevent the CEC from adopting the two proposals. However, at 10 o'clock that evening the Generalissimo ordered the Central News Agency to withdraw the news that had been issued concerning the resolutions. Unfortunately many of the news reports had already released the news.

The CC Clique also made violent attacks on WANG Shih-chieh, another prominent Political Science Clique member. Angered at the attacks, WANG stated that he would like to resign. SHAO Li-tzu then defended WANG. This greatly offended the CC Clique and SHAO was called a "Fifth Columnist" and cursed by KU Cheng-ting (谷正鼎), CC Clique member and brother of Social Affairs Minister KU Cheng-kang and KU Cheng-lun, Minister of Food.

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The Whampoa Military Clique and the CC Clique jointly attacked T.V. SOONG and H.H. K'UNG. HUANG Yu-jen (CC Clique) proposed the confiscation of property of corrupt officials and the investigation of firms operated by Government officials while LIU Chien-ch'uan (Whampoa) proposed the investigation and registration of overseas property of all Kuomintang members. As the attacks sponsored by the CC Clique became more violent, the Generalissimo was forced to intervene. He defended WANG Shih-chieh; he stated that all economic ills were not the fault of Dr. SOONG; that

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CH'EN Yi was not responsible for all trouble in Taiwan; that he disliked clique fights within the Kuomintang. The Generalissimo prevented the CC Clique from doing anything more although CH'EN Yi was recalled and T.V. SOONG resigned, WANG Shih-chieh and HSIUNG Shih-hui remained in office.

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5. The Economic Reconstruction Project, approved by the 3rd Plenary Session after some minor changes, was first drafted by CH'EN Li-fu and was over 10,000 words in length. CH'EN's first draft stated that "All national banks should carry on their special functions; the Farmers' Bank of China should specialize in taking care of Farmers' loans in order to become the mother bank of all Hsien banks; the Bank of Communications should take care of heavy industry and the Bank of China light industry." Since the Farmers' Bank of China is controlled by the CC Clique and since most of the Hsien magistrates in Kuomintang China are "middle rank" members of the CC Clique, the ulterior motives of CH'EN's first draft can be seen. After considerable discussion and political maneuvering, the CC Clique was obliged to compromise and the above passage of the first draft was amended to read: "Farmers' Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Bank of China, other national banks will divide the responsibility of supporting the Hsien Banks according to the nature of the latter's business or according to the special need of the latter."

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6. During the Plenary Session SUN Fo stated that before 25 December 1947 when the Provisional Constitution (Yueh Fa 約法) will expire, the Kuomintang, the Youth Party, and Democratic Socialist Party and the non-partisans should share the work of the period of Political Tutelage. The minority parties prefer to call this period the "Transitional Period to Constitutionalism".

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7. The Generalissimo hinted at the Plenary Session that there should be a Vice-President of the State Council. SUN Fo was the man chosen because (1) he had represented the Generalissimo in the Political Consultative Conference in January 1946 and knew how to "go around" with various parties and (2) if SUN were selected then there would be no acute competition with CHANG Ch'un for the President of the Executive Yuan.

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8. SUN Fo would not accept the position of State Council Vice-President unless he could be concurrently President of the Legislative Yuan because the latter position has more concrete power than the State Council Vice Presidency.

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9. Other resolutions adopted by the Central Executive Committee were:

- (1) The abolishment of the Supreme National Defense Council. The former functions of the Council are to be divided between the Central Political Council (which will take care of the Kuomintang Party affairs) and the State Council (which will have the responsibility of military and political affairs).
- (2) The abolishment of the Bureau of Investigation and Statistics; this appears to be an abolishment in name only as the Chief of the 2nd Department of the Ministry of National Defense (BIS), CHENG Chieh-min, has not been removed from his post, and the activities of the BIS continue to be carried out by the "Investigation Bureau" attached to various military organizations such as the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Headquarters.

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- (3) The selection of local or provincial chairmen to be made from civilian personnel as far as possible. Officially this is intended to be an imitation of the system adopted by Western democratic nations; actually it is the basis for the members of the CC Clique to fight for provincial chairmanships which so far have been chiefly in the hands of military men.
- (4) Passing of the "12-Point Political Program". This program, drawn up by the Kuomintang, the Youth Party and the Democratic Socialist Party, did not please the CC Clique but they were forced to allow the program to be adopted upon the insistence of the Generalissimo.

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

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10. Government reorganization is to be carried out through four transitions:

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- (1) Adding new members from the nonpartisans and all parties which participated in the National Assembly of November 1946 to the Legislative Yuan, the Control Yuan, the People's Political Council, and the Constitution Enforcement Council.
- (2) The reorganization of the National Government State Council.
- (3) The reorganization of the Executive Yuan.
- (4) The reorganization of local governments.

11. The Kuomintang still remains in power and is dominant in the Central Government. The greatest number of new members added to the Legislative Yuan, Control Yuan and People's Political Council are Kuomintang members; the minority party members and non-partisans are nothing more than "ornaments of a Constitutional Government". The non-partisans joining the government are mostly pro-Kuomintang; the members of the Youth Party are reactionaries and political opportunists; the members of the Democratic Socialist Party are only moderates. Of the Yuans the Legislative Yuan is now supreme since, according to the revised Draft Constitution, the Executive Yuan is responsible to the Legislative. It is of note that Kuomintang Blue Shirts such as K'ANG Tse and TUNG Chieh have been appointed new members of the Legislative Yuan.

12. The Constitution Enforcement Council consists chiefly of National Assembly representatives. The total membership is 391: one President and one Vice-President selected from the Kuomintang, one Vice President from each of the minority parties and the non-partisan group, 125 in the Executive Committee, 84 in the Research Committee, 83 in the Examination Committee and 94 in the Publicity Committee. The main reason for the establishment of such a large body was to give temporary positions to representatives of the November 1946 National Assembly while awaiting the convocation of the coming National Assembly. Since the Kuomintang members and the pro-Kuomintang non-partisans were dominant in the past National Assembly, more seats were needed in the Constitution Enforcement Council in order to maintain this majority; since representatives from the minority parties were not to be neglected they were taken into the Council. Hence the first step in the reorganization of the Government which took place on 2 March 1947 was simply an enlargement of the three original organs (Legislative Yuan, Control Yuan, People's Political Council) plus the establishment of a new organ of questionable importance.

13. The second step of government reorganization took place 18 April 1947 with the reorganization of the State Council. The ratio between the Kuomintang and non-Kuomintang State Councillors is 17:11; this will be 17:12 if HSU Fu-lin of the Democratic Socialist Party decides to join the council. The total of 17 does not include President CHANG. There are 11 seats reserved for the Communist Party and the Democratic League. Since the votes of over one-half of the State Councillors can pass all resolutions except those dealing with changes in the political program

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(which require two-thirds of the total votes to pass according to Article 19 of the Organic Law of the State Council), the present ratio of 17:11 means that the Kuomintang will always be victorious on all resolutions even if all the non-Kuomintang State Councillors worked together against the Kuomintang members, and this is most unlikely.

14. The significant role in the reorganization of the government is that of the CC Clique. Although there are no ostensible members of the CC Clique in the State Council (with the possible exception of CH'EN Pu-lei who affiliated with the CC Clique and is expected to be the paragon of their influence in the State Council), the Clique is still in control because of its position in the Kuomintang Central Political Committee. All Kuomintang members participating in the government are under the direct command of the Central Political Committee; this includes Kuomintang members of the State Council, the Standing Committee of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee and Central Supervisory Committee, and an additional 25 Kuomintang members elected in the Central Executive Committee meeting of the Kuomintang. The Secretary-General of the Central Political Council is CH'EN Li-fu. In this position and with many CC Clique members belonging to the Central Political Council, CH'EN Li-fu can always exert his influence to make the Council pass resolutions which the Kuomintang State Councillors will have to follow.
15. Concerning representation in the State Council according to province, Kwangtung, Chekiang and Hupeh outnumber all others. Hunan, Fukien and Tibet are noticeably not represented. Six Councillors are from Kwangtung (SUN Fo, TSOU Lu, T.V. SOONG, WANG Ch'ung-hui, WU Hsien-tzu, WANG Yun-wu); five from Chekiang (WENG Wen-hao, SHAO Li-tzu, CHIANG Meng-lin, CH'EN Pu-lei, HO Lu-chien), five from Hupeh (CHU Cheng, WANG Shih-chieh, CHU Yi-ch'iao, CH'EN Ch'i-t'ien, YU Chih-chu), three from Szechuan (CHANG Ch'un, TAI Ch'uan-hsien, TSENG Ch'i), two from Kiangsu (LIU Yung-chien, CH'EN Hui-te), two from Hoped (CHANG Chi, HU Hai-men) and one man representing the following: Anhwei-WU Chung-hsin, Shensi-YU Yu-jen, Kirin-MO Te-hui, Sinkiang-PAO Erh-han, and Mongolia-CHANG Chia.
16. In the third step, the reorganization of the Executive Yuan, the reorganization has been only a partial one, with few changes and with the Political Science Clique in the dominant positions. (See para. 19-20) The changes include:
 - (1) The shifting of positions of WANG Yun-wu from Minister of Economic Affairs to the Vice President of the Executive Yuan, of WENG (YONG) Wen-hao from Vice President of the Executive Yuan to Chairman of the National Resources Commission, and of CHOU Yi-ch'un from Minister of Agriculture and Forestry to Minister of National Health.
 - (2) The new members including CHANG Ch'un as President of the Executive Yuan, KAN Nai-kuang as Secretary-General, LI Huang (who has not yet accepted) as Minister of Economic Affairs, TSO Shun-sheng as Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, LI Ching-chai as Minister of Land, HSU Shih-ying as Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, LIU Wei-chih as Chairman of the Overseas Affairs Commission, and TUNG Hsien-kuang as Director of the News Bureau. *CHEN Ch'i-tien has been mentioned for the post.
 - (3) Of the ministries headed by minority party men or members of the CC Clique, none are of great importance.
 - (4) Most of the vice ministers are reappointments. Those changed constitute either a shift from other departments of the same ministry (LIU Shih-shun, YEH Kung-ch'ao, SHEN Po-hsien, MA Chao-hsiang), or the succession of the chief of one ministry to a new ministry (TEN Shen-yu), or the change from Director-General to a Vice Minister as the organ expanded from an Administration to a Ministry (CHEN Pao-shan).
 - (5) All the deputies appointed thus far for the Executive Yuan are Kuomintang members. The News Bureau is a new organ and both the Director and Assistant Director are new.

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17. Up to the present time little has been done regarding the fourth step, the reorganization of local governments. Taiwan and Hainan Island have been given provincial status, with non-military Kuomintang member WEI Tao-ming as Governor of Taiwan and General CHANG Fa-k'uei as Hainan Island Governor. General CHU Shao-liang (朱紹良) had been summoned by the Generalissimo in April and told that he had been appointed Governor of Taiwan. The reasons for CHU's appointment were that he was a graduate of a Japanese Staff College and knew the Japanese language and people well, and as Governor of Kansu (1933-35 and 1938-39) he had achieved a good reputation. However, WEI Tao-ming was selected instead because (1) the CEC resolution had been passed to appoint as many civilian governors as possible, (2) WEI, a former Ambassador to the United States and supposedly acquainted with democracy, would please Occidental political observers, and (3) pressure had been exerted in WEI's behalf by T. V. SOONG and WANG Ch'ung-hui, with whom (WANG) WEI's wife is very familiar. Because of this political backing the Taiwanese fear economic exploitation by the SOONG Clique.

STATE COUNCIL MEMBERS

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18. President

CHIANG Chung-cheng (蔣中正) (Courtesy name: CHIANG Chieh-shih CHIANG Kai-shek 蔣介石)

Vice President

SUN K'uo (SUN Fo 孫科)

State Councillors:

- (1) Kuomintang Members: (The first five are Presidents of the Five Yuan) 25X1X6

CHANG Ch'uan (張群)) President of the Executive Yuan, leader of the Political Science Clique, old friend of the Generalissimo 25X1X6

SUN Fo (孫科)) President of the Legislative Yuan, leader of his own clique 25X1X6

CHU Cheng (居正)) President of the Judicial Yuan, a Kuomintang Elder 25X1X6

TAN Ch'uan-hsien (戴傳賢)) President of the Examination Yuan, a Kuomintang Elder 25X1X6

(TAI Chi-t'ao 戴繼陶)) Elder 25X1X6

YU Yu-jen (于右任)) President of the Control Yuan, a Kuomintang Elder

CHANG Chi (張繼)) A Kuomintang Elder 25X1X

TSOU Lu (鄒魯)) A Kuomintang Elder

SUNG Tzu-wei (宋子文)) Leader of his own clique which now seemingly acts very favorably to the Political Science Clique 25X1X6

(T.V. SOONG)) 25X1X6

WENG Wen-hao (翁文灝)) Member Political Science Clique 25X1X6

WANG Ch'ung-hui (王寵惠)) Belongs to SUN Fo's Clique 25X1X6

CHANG Chia (章嘉)) The "Mongolian Living Buddha", full name: Chang-chia-hu-t'u-k'o-t'u (章嘉呼圖克圖) born 1892 in Ch'inghai; elected member of Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee in 1926; was State Councillor and concurrently member Commission on Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs previous to this appointment 25X1X6

SHAO Li-tzu (邵力子)) Kuomintang "leftist", who with PAO Erh-han compose the so-called "pro-Soviet Clique" in the State Council

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WANG Shih-chieh (王世杰)) Member Political Science Clique (F-1, Source H)
 CHIANG Meng-lin (蔣夢麟)) Former President of Peking University, member of
 the Pei Ta Clique 25X1X6
 NIU Yung-chien (紐永建)) A Kuomintang Elder, one of the first members of
 SUN Yat-sen's Tung Meng Hui (F-1, Source I)
 WU Chung-hsin (吴忠信)) Former Sinkiang Governor, personal man of the
 Generalissimo 25X1X6
 CH'EN Pu-lei (陳布雷)) Leader of his own clique but affiliates with the
 CC Clique; much trusted by the Generalissimo;
 CH'EN drafted the Generalissimo's proclamation
 delivered at the opening of the 3rd Plenary
 Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive
 Committee Meeting 25X1X6

(2) Non-Partisans:

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MO Te-hui (莫德惠)
 WANG Yun-wu (王雲五)
 CH'EN Hui-te (陳輝德)
 (Courtesy name: CH'EN Kuang-fu; known to Occidentals as:
 K.P. CH'EN 陳光甫)
 PAO Erh-han (鮑爾漢)

Born in 1880 in Chenchiang (119-28, 22-12),
 Kiangsu; B.S. University of Pennsylvania 1909;
 founder and General Manager Shanghai Commercial
 and Savings Bank since 1915; generally praised
 for his efficient banking system adopted by this
 bank; well-trusted by T.V. SOONG; affiliated with
 Political Science Clique 25X1X6
 Native of T'ach'eng (82-57, 46-45), Sinkiang;
 worked for Sinkiang Provincial Government after
 1911 Revolution; in 1928 in charge of Sinkiang
 foreign affairs; later appointed to Germany to
 study political science and economics; after
 return to Sinkiang in 1933 became a consul to
 Russia; fluent in Chinese, Russian and German;
 presently Vice-Chairman of the Sinkiang Pro-
 vincial Government 25X1X6

(3) Youth Party:

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TSENG Ch'i (曾琦)
 HO Lu-chih (何魯之)
 CH'EN Ch'i-t'ien (陳啟天)
 YU Chia-chu (余家菊)

Teaching and magazine editing are the common professions of all four men, who
 are strong advocates of Nationalism. At present TSENG Ch'i is the Chairman of
 the Executive Committee of the Youth Party, CH'EN Ch'i-t'ien is the Secretary-
 General and HO Lu-chih and YU Chia-chu are members of the Party's Executive
 Committee. (For detailed biographical information see previous
 report on the Youth Party.)

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(4) Democratic Socialist Party:

WU Hsien-tzu (伍憲子)

Vice Chairman of the Party; former Chairman of
 the Overseas Democratic Constitutional Party
 which later combined with Carson CHANG's National
 Socialist Party and became the Democratic Socialist
 Party; WU is a native of Shunte (113-16, 22-50),
 Kwangtung; formerly Civil Affairs Commissioner of
 Hupeh and a Presidential Advisor in early years
 of the Republic. WU, busy settling the present
 disputes within his party, has not attended any
 meetings of the State Council. 25X1X6

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CHI Yi-ch'iao (戴翼翹)
(Courtesy name: CHI Ching-ch'en (戴勁丞))

Born 1886 in Fanghsien, Hupeh; graduate Japanese Military Cadets' Academy in Tokyo (日本士官學校), graduate Pei Yang University Hopen, specializing in engineering; after graduation became President Yunnan Military Academy. Being a former follower of Manchurian warlord CHANG Tso-lin (張作霖), CHI later became Chief of Staff to CHANG Hsueh-liang (張學良). CHI was promoted to Army Commander and later became Director of the Szechuan Railroad (the Manchurian railroad from Szechuan to Chengchow (124-22,43-11) to T'aoan (122-47,45-21); in 1933 member Peiping Branch Military Council; later Advisor to the Military Advisory Council; hold rank of general, a liberal and old member of the Democratic Socialist Party of which he is an Executive Committee member. Born 1882 in Yungtien (114-43,36-42), Hopen, graduate of Waseda University, Japan where he specialized in political science and economics. Formerly President Pei Yang School of Law and Political Science (北洋法政學校); later Chairman Hopen Provisional Provincial Council in early years of the Republic; at present member of Executive Committee of Democratic Socialist Party of which he is an old member. Has not yet decided to join the reorganized government in this position.

HU Yuan-hui (胡源淮)
(Courtesy name: HU Hai-men (胡海門))

HSU Fu-lin (徐傅霖)

The Executive Yuan, Ministers and Chairman:

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For Deputy-Ministers and Deputy-Chairmen see para. 20. Clique affiliations reported above are repeated below in order to aid in comparison of clique and party representation of members listed. See [Redacted] para. 18, above.

19. President

CHANG Ch'un

Kuomintang, Political Science Clique

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Vice President

WANG Yun-wu

Non-partisan

Secretary-General

KAN Nai-kuang

Kuomintang, Political Science Clique

Minister of Interior

(甘乃光)

Kuomintang, "most liberal" of the CC Clique; has a "sense of righteousness" and is diplomatic enough to keep his position, although the Ministry of Interior does not wield much power.

Minister of Foreign Affairs

WANG Shih-chieh

Kuomintang, Political Science Clique

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Minister of National Defense

PAI Ch'ung-hsi

Kuomintang, leader of the Kwangai Clique

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Minister of Finance

(白崇禧)

Kuomintang, belongs to T.W. SOONG's Clique

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Minister of Economic Affairs

YU Hung-chun

(O.K. YUI)

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(俞鴻鈞)

LI Huang

Youth Party; he has not yet accepted this position. LI is the Chairman of the External Affairs Committee of the Youth Party, Chairman of the Party's Branch Headquarters in Szechuan and Chairman of the Board of the Ch'engtu organ

(李璜)

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Minister of Education CHU Chia-hua
(朱家驊)

Minister of Communications YU Ta-wei
(俞大維)

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry TSO Shun-sheng
(左舜生)

Minister of Social Affairs KU Cheng-kang
(谷正綱)

Minister of Food KU Cheng-lin
(谷正倫)

Minister of Water Conservancy HSUEH Tu-pi
(薛萬福)

of the party. Hsin Chung Kuo Jih Pao, the New China Daily. He was one of the founders of the party; received his MA in economics from the University of Paris. Since his return from France in 1924, teaching and translation have been his chief professions. He gets financial support from the Szechuan financiers P'AN Ch'ang-yu (潘昌猷) and LIU Heng-ch'eng (劉航琛). He is a member of the "Pao Ke" (袍哥), the Szechuan "Hung Men" or Free Masons secret society. LI is the leader of the "Southwest China" members of the Youth Party.

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Kuomintang, established a clique of his own but is a follower of Kuomintang Elder TAI Chi-t'ao. At present CHU is being attacked by the CC Clique.

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Non-partisan, trusted by the Generalissimo.

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Youth Party; Chairman of the Publicity Department of the Youth Party and concurrently Chairman of the Board of the party organ Chung Hua Shih Pao (中華時報), or, China Times published in Shanghai. A returned student from Paris, TSO taught history in Fu Tan University and the Central Political Academy for some time. He is an expert on agriculture and forestry, but he is eloquent in delivering speeches. He is the leader of the "Southeast China" members of the Youth Party with the most power in the Shanghai-Nanking area.

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Kuomintang, member of the CC Clique; this ministry completely controlled by the CC Clique.

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Kuomintang, CC Clique

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Kuomintang; is General FENG Yu-hsiang's man; has headed National Conservancy Commission (now Ministry of Water Conservancy) for seven years and is fairly capable of performing his duty.

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Minister of Justice

HSIEH Kuan-sheng

(謝冠生)

Minister of Land

LI Ching-chai

(李敬齋)

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Minister of Health

CHOU Yi-ch'un

(周詔壽)

Kuomintang; is the man of Kuomintang Elder YU Yu-jen. (C-2, Source G, I) Kuomintang, CC Clique. LI is a native of Honan; studied in America; was Education Commissioner of Honan before the war and worked under CH'EN Li-fu in the Ministry of Organization during the war. The CH'EN brothers got him this position to show their appreciation for his work.

Kuomintang, Political Science Clique; intimate friend of WU Ting-ch'ang (吳鼎昌) who has been director of the Department of Civil Affairs since 1945. CHOU also knows General LUNG Yun very well. After getting his PhD. in education from Columbia University, CHOU returned to China and became President of Tsinghua University from 1917 to 1925; then President of Yenching University from 1933 to 1934. At the request of WU Ting-ch'ang he later became Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Continental Bank. When WU was Minister of Industry, 1935-1937, CHOU was the Vice Minister. When WU became Governor of Kweichow Province in 1937, CHOU was made Finance Commissioner of the Provincial Government and his work in this capacity is well praised. From 1944 until his appointment as Minister of Health, CHOU served as Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. He did not show any remarkable merit during this period partly because agriculture and forestry were not his chief fields of concentration. However, he is very honest, particularly with regard to monetary matters and he lives in a very small house in Shanghai and is reportedly afraid of "government wheels" visiting him because his house is so small.

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Chairman of the National Resources Commission

WENG Wen-hao

Kuomintang, Political Science Clique. Formerly held this same post, then Vice President of the Executive Yuan and now Resources Chairman again, a post for which he is well qualified as he is a technical expert.

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Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission

HSU Shih-ying

(許世英)

Kuomintang Elder, seventy-five years of age. Former man of TUAN Ch'i-jui (段祺瑞), deceased Anhwei warlord who was provisional Chief Executive of China, 1921-25, after TS'AO K'un was expelled by General PENG Yu-hsiang in 1923.

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Chairman of the Overseas
Affairs CommissionLIU Wei-chih
(劉維祺)Director of the News
BureauTUNG Hsien-kuang
(Hollington K.
TONG 董顯光)

Ministers without Portfolio

(1) LEI Chen
(雷震)(2) PENG Hsueh-p'ei
(彭學沛)(3) MIAO Chia-ming
(繆嘉銘)
(Courtesy name:
MIAO Yun-t'ai
繆雲台)(4) CH'ANG Nai-chih
(常乃志)
(Courtesy name:
CH'ANG Yen-sheng
常燕生)

25X1X6

(5) CHIANG Yun-t'ien
(蔣勻田)

25X1X6

Kuomintang. SUN Po's man; was
former Minister of the Overseas Affairs
Board in 1943 when the Board, later
called Commission, was under the
Kuomintang instead of the Executive
Yuan. 25X1X6Kuomintang, a favorite of Madame
CHIANG. Was the first one to report
the Pearl Harbor Incident to the
Generalissimo. Has been encouraged
by the Generalissimo to do interna-
tional publicity work; excellent
English. 25X1X6Kuomintang, Political Science Clique;
former Secretary-General of the
People's Political Council; powerful
support from WANG Shih-chieh and
SHAO Li-tzu. 25X1X6Kuomintang; I.V. SOONG's man and also
another favorite of Madame CHIANG.
25X1X6Non-partisan; was non-partisan repre-
sentative to the National Assembly
in November 1946. 25X1X6Youth Party; born in 1898 in Yutzu
(112-44,37-39), Shansi. Graduate of
Peking Higher Normal School in 1920,
specializing in history and geography;
taught in various middle schools after
graduation, then became an editor of
the Commercial Press. Later taught in
Yenching, Ta Hsieh, Shensi, Ch'iliu,
Ch'uank'ang and Hua Hsi Universities.
He was elected a member of the Central
Executive Committee of the Youth Party
in 1927; then Chairman of the Public
City Department and editor-in-chief of
various official magazines of the
party. He was one of the Youth Party
representatives to the Political
Consultative Conference January 1946.
At present he is a member of the
Central Executive Committee of the
Youth Party and concurrently Chairman
of the Cultural Movement Committee of
the party. 25X1X6Democratic Socialist Party. Born 1904
in Pangpu, Anhwei Province. He is not
a specialist in any study; he has had
some experience in newspaper editing
and was a former secretary of the
Pangpu Police Bureau. He has been very
active serving as a spokesman of the
Democratic Socialist Party, but members
of the Party as well as the CC Clique
consider him an opportunist. At present
he is a member of the Central Executive
Committee of the Party and the Vice
Chairman of the Publicity Department.
25X1X6

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(6) LI Ta-ming

(李大明)

Democratic Socialist Party. An old member of WU Hsien-tzu's Overseas Democratic Constitutional Party. He is still in Honolulu.

Executive Yuan--Deputies and Vice Ministers

Source for para. 20: B, G

25X1X6 25X1X6

20. Deputy Secretary-General

P'U Hsueh-feng

(浦薛鳳)

Kuomintang, former Deputy-Director of CMRA

Political Vice Minister of Interior

P'ENG Chao-hsien

(彭昭賢)

Kuomintang, reappointed

Administrative Vice Minister of Interior

HU Tzu-wei

(胡次威)

Kuomintang, Political Science Clique, native of Szechuan; was Civil Affairs Commissioner of Szechuan from 1938-1946 while CHANG Ch'un was Governor; prior to working under CHANG he was affiliated with the CC Clique.

Political Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs

LIU Shih-shun

(劉師舜)

Kuomintang, former Ambassador to Canada

Administrative Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs

YEH Kung-ch'ao

(George YEH 葉公超)

Kuomintang, former Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Vice Minister of National Defense:

(1) LIN Wei

(林蔚)

Kuomintang, reappointed

(2) LIU Shih-yi

(劉士毅)

Kuomintang, reappointed

(3) CH'IN Te-shun

(秦德純)

Kuomintang, reappointed

Political Vice Minister of Finance

HSU Po-yuan

(徐復園)

Kuomintang, reappointed

Political Vice Minister of Education

HANG Li-wu

(杭立武)

Kuomintang, reappointed

Political Vice Minister of Communications

T'AN Po-yu

(譚伯羽)

Kuomintang, reappointed

Political Vice Minister of Food

P'ANG Sung-chou

(龐松舟)

Kuomintang, reappointed

Political Vice Minister of Water Conservancy

SHEN Po-hsien

(沈百先)

Kuomintang, former Vice Chairman of the Huai River Commission of the National Conservancy Board.

Administrative Vice Minister of Water Conservancy

MA Chao-hsiang

(馬兆驤)

Kuomintang, former Chief Secretary of the National Conservancy Board.

(Source note: The National Conservancy Board has been made into the Ministry of Water Conservancy; the National Land Administration has become the Ministry of Land; and the National Health Administration has been made the Ministry of National Health.)

Political Vice Minister of Justice

HUNG Lu-tung

(洪陸東)

Kuomintang, reappointed

Administrative Vice Minister of Land

T'ANG Hui-sun

(湯惠孫)

Kuomintang

Political Vice Minister of National Health

CHEN Pao-shan

(金寶善)

Kuomintang, former Director-General of the National Health Administration before its expansion into a ministry. Kuomintang, former Political Vice Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry when CHOU Yi-ch'un was Minister.

Administrative Vice Minister of National Health

YEN Shen-yü

(嚴慎予)

Kuomintang

Vice Chairman of the Overseas Affairs Commission

LIU Ch'ing-nien

(林慶年)

CONFIDENTIAL

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

-13-

Assistant Directors of the TENG Yu-te Kuomintang
News Bureau (鄧友德)
TSENG Hsu-po Kuomintang
(曾虛白)

TSENG is an old follower of TUNG Hsien-kuang. TSENG is a native of Ch'angshu (120-44,31-39), Kiangsu Province; a graduate of St. John's University in Shanghai. TSENG Meng-p'u (曾孟樸), his father, was a well-known novelist. TSENG learned his Chinese chiefly from his father and speaks good English. When TUNG Hsien-kuang was Managing Director of the Ta Wan Pao (大晚報) in 1936, TSENG was Editor-in-Chief. When TUNG was Vice Minister of Information during the war in Chungking, TSENG was head of the International Department of the Ministry of Information. TSENG is still TUNG's right-hand man.

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confirmed by O.

Evaluation: Documentary

21. New Members of the Legislative Yuan:

Kuomintang:

1. CHAO Yeh-yi (趙乞義)
2. FU Yen (傅巖)
3. WANG Chün (王俊)
4. K'ANG Tse (康澤)
5. AN Fu-t'ing (安輔廷)
6. SHIH Yi-sheng (施逸生)
7. LI Wen-chai (李文齋)
8. PAI Feng-chao (白鳳兆)
9. NI Chiung-sheng (倪炯聲)
10. HU Wen-t'ien (吳聞天)
11. T'U Kung-sui (涂公遂)
12. T'ENG Chieh (滕傑)
13. CHOU Po-min (周伯敏)
14. LO Kung-hua (羅貢華)
15. CH'EN Yü-ko (陳玉科)
16. FAN Pao-huang (范寶璜)
17. LIU Kuang-ying (劉廣瑛)

Youth Party:

1. LIU Tung-yen (劉東巖)
2. CHANG Po-lun (張伯倫)
3. TING T'ing-piao (丁廷標)
4. LIU P'eng-chiu (劉鵬九)
5. WANG Shih-tseng (王師曾)
6. HSIA T'ao-sheng (夏濤聲)
7. HSIA Erh-k'ang (夏爾康)
8. MU Tzu-pin (穆子斌)
9. CHOU Shu-yün (周蜀雲)
10. CH'EN Tsu-yi (陳祖堯)

Democratic Socialist Party:

1. CHANG Ying-nan (張映南)
2. CHUNG Chieh-min (鍾介民)
3. WU Tsao-ch'ih (伍藻池)
4. HUANG Po-ying (黃伯英)
5. WANG Shih-hsien (王世憲)
6. KUO Kuang-lin (郭光麟)
7. KUO Yü-shang (郭虞裳)
8. SUN Ch'ü (孫渠)
9. TS'UI Hsin-yi (崔心一)
10. HOU Pei-jen (侯北人)
11. P'AN Ju-mei (潘汝梅)
12. LO Ching-hsuan (羅靜軒)

Non-Partisans:

1. JUI Yi-fu (芮逸夫)
2. FU Chien-pai (傅堅白)
3. LIU Chia-chü (劉賓駒)
4. LIU Yu-shen (劉友深)
5. LIEN T'ien-hsiang (連天祥)
6. LAN Wen-cheng (藍元徵)
7. HUANG Kuo-shu (黃國書)
8. CHANG Huai (張懷)
11. CH'ING Ch'eng-lieh (青城烈)
12. SHIH Tse-chih (史澤之)
13. FU Chia-liang (傅繼良)

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

22. New Members of the Control Yuan

Kuomintang:

1. TS'AO Hao-sen (曹浩森)
2. CH'EN Ching-ch'uan (陳景川)
3. LO Hsia-t'ien (羅霞天)
4. LA Ch'ing-weng (廖傾翁)
5. WANG Hsien (王宣)
6. LI Hsi-huan (李熙寰)
7. WANG Han-chang (王含章)
8. TU Ju-kung-ko (伍如榮格)
9. CHANG Lu (張祿)

Youth Party:

1. LI Fu-wei (李不慧)
2. YANG Yung-chun (楊永浚)
3. K'OU Wei-tsu (寇慰祖)
4. LI Shu (黎澍)
5. KUO Shu-kao (郭叔舉)
6. LU T'ing-k'uei (魯廷奎)

Democratic Socialist Party:

1. HUANG Jen-huan (黃任寰)
2. LU Yi-an (盧毅安)
3. LI CH'i-hui (李啓輝)
4. CH'EN Po-ch'ing (陳伯清)
5. CHIN lung-chang (金龍章)
6. LI Chao-t'ung (李肇統)
7. LO Hsiao-kao (羅孝高)

Non-Partisans:

1. HSIANG Nai-ch'i (向乃祺)
2. YANG Hai-ju (楊迺儒)
3. MA Kuo-yi (馬國義)

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25X1A2g

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

23. New Members of the People's Political Council:

Kuomintang:

1. CHANG Shan-yü (張善興)
2. HUANG Yuan-wei (黃淵偉)
3. FENG Yün-hsien (馮雲仙)
4. WANG CHEN -ying (王雋英)
5. LING Tzu-wei (凌子惟)
6. SUNG Yi-shan (宋宜山)
7. HSÜ Ching-yü (徐警予)
8. WANG Tung-chen (王冬珍)
9. KO Wu-ch'i (葛武策)
10. FANG Shao-yün (方少雲)
11. HOU T'ien-min (侯天民)

Youth Party:

1. CHANG Tzu-chu (張子柱)
2. LIN Ko-p'ei (林可佩)
3. WEI Shih-chen (魏時珍)
4. TUAN Shen-hsiu (段懷修)
5. CH'IU Ch'un (邱椿)
6. CHIANG Yün-kang (姜蕪剛)
7. HO Chung-yü (何仲愚)
8. SUNG Yi-ch'ing (宋益清)
9. CH'IN Tsai-ch'ing (池在青)
10. HSIAC Li-yün (蕭笠雲)
11. CH'ENG Ch'ung-tao (程崇道)

Democratic Socialist Party:

1. SHA Yen-k'ai (沙彦楷)
2. CHANG Hsiao-mei (張肖梅)
3. FENG Chin-pai (馮今白)
4. YANG Yü-tzu (楊毓滋)
5. YANG Han-yang (楊漢楊)
6. WAN Hung-t'u (萬鴻圖)
7. WANG Ch'ung-p'ing (汪崇屏)
8. HUANG Yin-lai (黃蔭萊)
9. CH'EN Hsüan-chen (陳璣珍)
10. LIU Chung-yi (劉中一)
11. WEI Chi-ch'ing (魏際青)

Non-Partisans:

1. AI Shih (艾時)
2. WANG Tse-min (王澤民)
3. WEN Liang-ju (溫良儒)
4. K'UNG Te-ch'eng (孔德成)
5. TSOU Shu-wen (鄒樹文)
6. P'U Ju (樑儒)
7. P'AN Ch'ao-ying (潘朝英)
8. CHANG Ai-chen (張霽真)
9. SUN Sheng-yu (孫繩武)
10. HSIEH C (謝城)
11. CH'IAO Chia-fu (喬嘉甫)

25X1A2g

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

25X1X6

25X1X6

24. Central Political Council of the Kuomintang

Chairmen: CHIANG Kai-shek (蔣介石) Secretary-General: CH'EN
Li-fu (陳立夫)

Members:

1. CHANG Jen-chieh (張人傑), alias CHANG Ching-chiang (張靜江), Kuomintang Elder who contributed all his wealth to SUN Yat-sen for the revolution.
2. LI Yü-ying (李煜瀾), alias LI Shih-tseng (李石曾), veteran revolutionist and Kuomintang Elder.
3. MENG Yü-hsiang (楊玉祥), Northwest Military Clique
4. YEN Hsi-shan (閻錫山), Shansi-Suiyuan Military Clique
5. PAI Wen-wei (柏文蔚), Kuomintang Elder and military man.
6. HSIUNG K'o-wu (熊克武), old Szechuan military man.
7. K'UNG Hsiang-hsi (孔祥熙), H. H. K'UNG, has his own Clique.
8. CH'ENG Ch'ien (程潛), a military man; man of the late T'AN Yen-k'ai (譚延闓), Chairman of the Nationalist Government at Nanking, 1927-28.
9. LI Tsung-jen (李宗仁) with PAI Ch'ung-hsi, heads Kwangsi Clique
10. HO Ying-ch'in (何應欽), has his own military clique.
11. HSÜ Yung-ch'ang (徐永昌), military man, formerly under YEN Hsi-shan
12. CHU Shao-liang (朱紹良), belongs to HO Ying-ch'in's Clique
13. CH'EN Chi-t'ang (陳濟棠), military man; close to LI Chi-shen
14. LI Ching-chai (李敬齋), CC Clique
15. HSÜ F'an (徐堪), belongs to T. V. SOONG's Clique
16. KAN Nai-kuang (甘乃光), Political Science Clique
17. YÜ Ching-t'ang (俞井塘), CC Clique
18. P'ENG Hsueh-p'ei (彭學沛) belongs to T. V. SOONG's Clique
19. TSENG Yang-fu (曾養甫), CC Clique
20. FANG Chih (方治), CC Clique
21. CH'I Shih-ying (齊世英), CC Clique
22. KU Cheng-ting (谷正鼎), CC Clique

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23. YUAN Shou-ch'ien (袁守謙) , both YUAN and CHENG Yen-fen are Deputy Secretary-Generals of the San Min Chu Youth Corps in opposition to the Kuomintang headquarters dominated by the CC Clique directly connected with the Generalissimo and CH'EN Ch'eng.

24. CHENG Yen-fen (鄭彥芬) See above.

25. LU Chung-lin (鹿鍾麟) Northwest Military Clique, FENG Yihsiang's man.

Members of the Central Standing Committee:

1. CHANG Ch'un (張群) Political Science Clique
2. SUN Fo (孫科) has his own Clique
3. CHU Cheng (居正) Kuomintang Elder
4. TAI Ch'uan-hsien (戴傳賢) Kuomintang Elder
5. YU Yu-jen (于右任) Kuomintang Elder
6. CH'EN Kuo-fu (陳果夫) leader of the CC Clique
7. TSOU Lu (鄒魯) Kuomintang Elder
8. LAI Lien (賴建) CC Clique
9. LI Wen-fan (李文範) Kwangsi Military Clique
10. CH'EN Ta-chün (錢大鈞) military man, directly a Generalissimo's man.
11. K'ANG Tse (康澤) a Blue Shirt; belongs to the Blue Shirt Clique within the Shampoa Military Clique
12. KU Cheng-kang (谷正綱) CC Clique
13. LIU K'o-shu (柳克述) Shampoa Military Clique
14. LI Tsung-huang (李宗黃) CC Clique
15. P'AN Kung-chen (潘公展) CC Clique
16. TUAN Hsi-p'eng (段錫朋) CC Clique
17. TENG Wen-yi (鄧文儀) Shampoa Military Clique
18. MA Ch'ao-chün (馬超俊) SUN Fo's Clique
19. PAN Yu-sui (潘子遂) CC Clique

25X1A2g

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

25X1X6

Note: Most of the members of the Constitution Enforcement Council were delegates to the National Assembly of November 1946. See previous report on these delegates, which listed them according to political and area representation).

25X1A6a

25. Constitution Enforcement Council

President: SUN Fo (孫科) (Kuomintang)

Vice-Presidents: TSUNG Ch'i (曾琦) (Youth Party)

HSU Fu-lin (徐傳霖) (Democratic Socialist Party)

MO Te-hui (莫德惠) (Non-Partisan)

CHIANG Chi (張繼) (Kuomintang)

Members of the Executive Committee:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. TSAO Ming-huan (曹明煥) | 21. LI Te-ho (李德和) |
| 2. CHANG Ching-yü (張靜愚) | 22. NAN Kuei-hsing (南桂馨) |
| 3. WANG Kuang-ch'ing (王廣慶) | 23. CHANG Tzu-yang (張子揚) |
| 4. HSIAO Sa (蕭洒) | 24. CH'IAO P'eng-shu (喬鵬書) |
| 5. T'AN Lien-fang (覃連芳) | 25. CHANG Chien-ming (張劍陽) |
| 6. KUO Yü-h'ai (郭堉堉) | 26. CH'EN Hsiao-wei (陳孝威) |
| 7. WANG Hsiao-ying (王孝英) | 27. CHAO Tzu-mou (趙子懋) |
| 8. HU Lan (胡蘭) | 28. JEN Ch'eh-süan (任卓宣) |
| 9. CH'EN Yung-ho (錢用和) | 29. TING Hsüan-hsiao (丁宣孝) |
| 10. KUO Heng (郭衡) | 30. CHOU Yung-neng (周雍能) |
| 11. WANG Chien-jen (王鎬人) | 31. NI Pi (倪弼) |
| 12. HUANG Po-Yao (黃伯耀) | 32. TAI T'ien-ch'iu (戴天球) |
| 13. CHANG Hsüan-chih (張選之) | 33. LIN P'ing-shih (林品石) |
| 14. WU Chia-yu (伍家宥) | 34. HSU Hao (徐浩) |
| 15. YIN Ching-fu (尹靜夫) | 35. CHANG Yi-han (張一寒) |
| 16. CH'EN Ch'ou (陳疇) | 36. LI Chung-an (李中安) |
| 17. MA K'ung-ch'ün (馬空羣) | 37. LIU Chia-shu (劉家樹) |
| 18. CH'EN Chien-ch'iu (錢劍秋) | 38. KAN Kuo-hsün (干國勛) |
| 19. LO CH'ing-hua (駱清華) | 39. WANG Ching-ch'ing (王鏡清) |
| 20. CHANG T'ang-yung (張廷鏞) | 40. CHAN Hsueh-hai (詹學海) |

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

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| 41. LIU Yueh-hou (劉嶽厚) | 70. WANG Chih-yün (王致雲) |
| 42. SUN Mu-chia (孫慕起) | 71. NAN Chih-hsin (南志信) |
| 43. TSENG Hsing-chai (曾省齋) | 72. CHING T'ien-lu (經天祿) |
| 44. LI Hou-ju (李厚如) | 73. CHI Chin-mei (計晉美) |
| 45. CHOU Yin-t'ang (周蔭棠) | 74. HUANG P'ei-lan (黃佩蘭) |
| 46. CH'EN Ch'ien-hsi (陳潛溪) | 75. CHANG Wei-chen (張維楨) |
| 47. MA Yü-chüan (馬玉泉) | 76. WANG Li-wen (王立文) |
| 48. WANG P'ao-sheng (王洵生) | 77. PAO Te-ming (包德明) |
| 49. KUO Chung-hsing (郭中興) | 78. FEI Hsia (費俠) |
| 50. LENG Kang-feng (冷剛鋒) | 79. T'AO Chi-t'ien (陶奇天) |
| 51. YIN Chün-ts'ai (殷君采) | 80. CHANG Hsiu-lan (張岫嵐) |
| 52. YEN Shih-fu (閔實甫) | 81. CHANG Yuan-jo (章淵若) |
| 53. LI Ya-hsien (李雅仙) | 82. YANG Yu-chiung (楊允炯) |
| 54. TUAN Chien-min (段劍峽) | 83. CHANG Chiu-ju (張九如) |
| 55. LIU Hsi-wu (劉錫五) | 84. YANG Kung-ta (楊公達) |
| 56. HSIEN Yu-shih (謝幼石) | 85. TUNG Hsi-fan (童浣凡) |
| 57. CHAI Yü-hang (翟王航) | 86. WANG T'ung-jung (王同榮) |
| 58. CHAN Shih-an (詹世安) | 87. HSÜ Chung-yüeh (徐中嶽) |
| 59. CHANG Fu-pin (張福濱) | 88. CHU Hsi-ch'ing (朱惠清) |
| 60. HUANG Nai-yüan (黃耐園) | 89. HSIANG Chü-t'ien (相菊潭) |
| 61. HUANG Ch'iang (黃強) | 90. NI Wen-ya (倪文亞) |
| 62. HUANG K'un-shan (黃崑山) | 91. LI Hsiung (李雄) |
| 63. CHANG Ch'ung (張冲) | 92. PAI Yü (白瑜) |
| 64. CHANG Chih-hsiang (張致祥) | 93. HSI Yü-shu (奚玉書) |
| 65. MA Ta-ying (馬大英) | 94. HUANG Chih-ta (黃志大) |
| 66. LI Chü-wu (李聚五) | 95. CH'EN Wen-yüan (陳元淵) |
| 67. KUO Ta-ming (郭大陽) | 96. CHENG Man-ch'ing (鄭曼青) |
| 68. KUO Tuan-hua (果端華) | 97. HO Lin (賀麟) |
| 69. HO Cheng-cho (何正卓) | 98. CH'I Pi-t'ing (齊璧亭) |

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

99. WANG P'ei-hsu (王丕緒)
 100. WU Ken-hua (伍根華)
 101. T'ia-teng-sheng-ko (圖登生格)
 102. LO Chia-heng (羅家衡)
 103. HSIEN Teng -p'ing (謝澄平)
 104. LIU Szu-ying (劉泗英)
 105. HU Fou-hsien (胡阜賢)
 106. HU Kuo-wei (胡國偉)
 107. CH'EN Yi-ch'ing (陳一清)
 108. YÜ Hsiao-ch'uan (喻孝權)
 109. WU T'ien-chih (吳天穉)
 110. HSÜ T'ien-ts'ung (徐天統)
 111. SUNG Shu-jen (宋樹人)
 112. FRI Ming-yang (費明揚)
 113. CHAO Ch'ing-yü (趙青譽)
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Source for par. 26-27: A, G, E.

C-3 26. Since all funds of the Kuomintang shall be supplied by the Party instead of being drawn from the National Treasury (according to the regulations issued after the reorganization of the government), recently the CC Clique has taken a great part in manipulating the market, especially in stock certificate speculation, with the aim of gaining as much money as possible to keep on dominating the Kuomintang. Taking advantage of the fact that the members of the Political Science Clique have not yet settled down in their new positions and have not formulated any economic measures, the CC Clique has considered it an opportune time to speculate and by this speculation embarrass the Political Science Clique from the time its members stepped into office. It is also said that the "KUNG" and "SOONG" cliques have something to do with the recent speculation. C-6 The proposed appointment of T.V. SOONG as special envoy to the United States and H.H. KUNG as advisor to the Ministry of Foreign affairs, to be resident in the United States, may mean an alignment between the Political Science Clique and the "KUNG", "SOONG" cliques. These cliques are not exactly opposed to the Political Science Clique and should the Political Science Clique gain their support it would mean much in the fight against the CC Clique. There are some indications that this C-3 alignment is possible.

C-3 27. The CC Clique has been working hard in the preparation for the election which will take place in December. At present the Ching Chi Yen Chiu She (經濟研究社) (Economic Research Society), the Hung Kung Fu Tu She (農工服務社) (Farmer and Laborer Social Service Society) and the Chung Kuo Ti Cheng Hsueh Hui (中國地政學會) (China Land Administration Society) are organs of the CC Clique. Bearing titles of various kinds these organs do nothing but work for votes for the forthcoming election. The reason why the Governor of Anhwei, LI P'in-hsien (李品仙), a man of the Kwangsi Military Clique leaders PAI Ch'ung-hsi and LI Tsung-jen, has been under severe criticism of Anhwei natives motivated by the CC Clique is that the CC Clique wants to control Anhwei and gain more votes. So far the Kwangsi Military Clique has been trying to keep LI P'in-hsien in his post in order to secure for themselves the votes from at least the two provinces of Kwangsi and Anhwei. SUN Fo's Clique has organized a Jen Min Hsien Hui (人民協會) (People's Constitution Society) for the Election. Busy in fighting with the Communist, the military cliques have not yet formed any society for that purpose. It is, therefore, expected that the CC Clique, being the largest clique, will be very powerful in the coming election.

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Source for par. 28: CHAO Ping,
Secretary General of the Union of
Middle Political Parties.

Canton
22 April 1947

F-3 28. In a talk which CHEN Li-fu had recently with CHAO Ping, CHEN stated that only 2% of the people in China are for the Kuomintang, the remaining 98% are either indifferent or against the government. CHEN expressed the hope that the newly formed Union of Middle Political Parties would be able to gather a following from the group that has no political affiliations and that the Union would grow into an important third party which would eventually become the "second party" when the Communists were eliminated. CHEN stated that the Kuomintang would put no obstacles in the way of the growth of the Union.

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